WANTED

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Out of The White House

Donald Trump

Donald Trump is a convicted felon in 34 different cases. He has not yet been in prison. He is using his power and violating the Constitution. People who have permission to stay in the United States have been imprisoned and without receiving legal representation. Some have also been deported on the wrong grounds and to very dangerous prison camps in South America. Trump has violated 100 laws regarding human rights. The military and ICE are used as police and they use excessive force against the population. Pepper spray, tear gas and physical violence against women, children and the disabled. Breaking people down, sitting on them. Helicopter raids where the residents of entire buildings are imprisoned without any real basis. Trump uses strategies like Putin with invented crimes without evidence and to get revenge. Trump issues decrees and cancels already granted funds that the Senate has decided on. The president does not have the right to unilaterally revoke already legislative decisions on appropriations. Trump's crimes are recorded continuously. But the Supreme Court in the United States has begun to rule questionably according to the Constitution. For example, when it comes to sending soldiers to different cities to perform police duties that regular police are there for.

WANTED

Out of The White House latest 2028

Across Trump's four indictments, he has been charged with a total of ***88 criminal counts***. As of December 10, 2024, he has been found guilty of ***34 criminal counts and 44 charges were dismissed.***
On May 30, 2024, a Manhattan jury found former President Donald Trump (R) ***guilty of 34 counts of falsifying business records in the first degree, making Trump the first U.S. president to ever be indicted on and convicted of felony crimes after his time in office.*** Trump's sentencing took place on January 10, 2025. Judge Juan Merchan sentenced Trump to an unconditional discharge, meaning Trump would have the conviction on his record, but the sentence carried no jail time, fines, or probation.
Trump responded to the sentence, saying, "The Radical Democrats have lost another pathetic, un American Witch Hunt." Trump said he would appeal the ruling. Trump's legal team can file a notice of appeal within 30 days of his sentencing date, and the appeal would be heard by a New York Appellate Division court. The grand jury had voted to charge Trump with 34 counts of falsifying business records in the first degree. The trial began on April 15, 2024. Judge Juan Merchan presided over the grand jury and the case. The court unsealed the original indictment on June 9, 2023, which ***contained 37 criminal counts.***

conspiracy to obstruct justice;
withholding a document or record;
corruptly concealing a document or record;
concealing a document in a federal investigation

scheme to conceal;
false statements and representations;
attempting to alter, destroy, or conceal evidence; and compelling anotherindividual to alter, destroy, or conceal evidence.

WANTED

Out of The White House as soon as possible

Federal indictment (2020 election certification case

A federal grand jury charged former President Donald Trump (R) with four criminal counts related to the certification of the 2020 presidential election in August 2023. Trump pleaded not guilty. Judge Tanya S. Chutkan oversaw the proceedings.

The original indictment was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. It included the following charges alleged against Trump:
conspiracy to defraud the United States "by using dishonesty, fraud and deceit to obstruct the nation's process of collecting, counting, and certifying the results of the presidential election;"
conspiracy to obstruct the certification of the electoral vote on January 6, 2021; obstruction of the certification of the electoral vote on January 6, 2021; and conspiracy "to injure, oppress, threaten, and intimidate one or more persons in the free exercise and enjoyment of" the right to vote and have one's vote counted.

In July 2024, the Supreme Court ruled on Trump's claim of presidential immunity in the case, saying in a 6-3 decision written by Chief Justice John Roberts that presidents have absolute immunity for core constitutional powers and no immunity for unofficial actions. The case was remanded to a lower court to determine which charges in the indictment could proceed.[79] Smith released a superseding indictment on August 27, 2024, which maintained the same charges against Trump with an adjusted presentation to adhere to the Supreme Court's ruling.

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Georgia indictment

Former President Donald Trump (R) was indicted on 13 criminal charges related to interference in the 2020 presidential election results in Georgia. Trump pleaded not guilty on August 31. Judge Scott McAfee struck three of these charges for lack of specificity on March 13, 2024, and struck an additional two charges based on the U.S. Constitution's Supremacy Clause on September 12, 2024.

violation of Georgia's Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act;
conspiracy to impersonate a public officer, to commit first degree forgery, to commit false statements and writings, and to file false documents;
filing false documents; and
issuing false statements and writings.

The indictment included a total of 41 criminal

Deportation and Detention of Student Protesters and Foreign Scholars

Action: In 2025, the Trump administration expanded its use of immigration enforcement to target foreign nationals, particularly students, researchers, and legal residents—some for accused of engaging in, or merely being adjacent to pro-Palestinian activism, some without any explanation at all. While the administration cites national security and antisemitism concerns, many of those detained or threatened with deportation have not been accused of any criminal behavior. The crackdown appears designed to chill speech and dissent on college campuses.

Key examples include:

Mahmoud Khalil, a legal permanent resident and Columbia University student, was arrested in March without access to counsel and sent to a detention center in El Paso.

Yunseo Chung, a Columbia undergraduate and green card holder, was targeted by ICE using a pretextual arrest warrant; a federal judge later stayed her deportation.

Rümeysa Öztürk, a Turkish Fulbright scholar at Tufts, was detained after co-authoring a student editorial; she was released on bond after a media outcry.

Kseniia Petrova, a Russian biomedical researcher at Harvard Medical School, was detained by ICE despite no involvement in protests. Her colleagues say she was targeted solely due to her visa status and association with student groups under investigation.

Ranjani Srinivasan, an Indian national at Columbia, had her visa revoked and chose to self-deport to avoid further legal jeopardy. She was not alleged to have broken any laws.

Executive Actions Targeting Colleges and Universities
Executive Orders Targeting Law Firms
Stripping Power from Independent Regulatory Agencies
DOGE Access to Government Payment Systems
Executive Order Freezing Federal Grant Funding
Executive Order Ending Birthright Citizenship
Closure of USAID

Termination of Probationary Employees
Rollback of Healthcare Regulations
Rollback of Affordable Drug and Insulin Pricing Policies
Executive Order Removing U.S. from WHO
Reducing Administrative Support for NIH Grants
Executive Order to Dismantle the Department of Education
Cuts to Pell Grants and Federal Student Loan Programs

WANTED

Rollback of PSLF and Student Loan Relief Programs
Attacks on the Department of Education and Locking Lawmakers Out
Rollback of EPA Regulations
Withdrawal from Paris Climate Accords
Cuts to Clean Energy and Sustainability Programs
Cuts to Small Business Grants, Including Black- and Women-Owned Businesses
This page is regularly updated. For real-time updates, click here to sign up for Rep. Cohen's eNewsletter.
Issues:9th DistrictShelby CountyTennessee

Jan. 6 lawsuits
While the criminal federal election interference case against Trump over the Jan. 6, 2021, riot at the U.S. Capitol has been dismissed, he's still facing eight related civil suits from law enforcement personnel who were injured in the attack and some Democratic members of Congress.
A Quinnipiac University poll this week showed voters agreed 52%-38% that Trump was "using the U.S. Justice Department to file unjustified criminal charges against his political opponents."
A Reuters-Ipsos poll, meanwhile, showed Americans said 55%-26% that Trump was using federal law enforcement to go after his enemies. Even 29% of Republicans agreed with this. just 38% of voters in the Quinnipiac poll said the charges against Trump's opponents were justified, Americans generally said by clear, double-digit margins that the cases against Trump were legitimate – and even that he was guilty. (Trump pleaded not guilty in all cases against him.) Americans said 56%-41% that the investigations against Trump were "fair" rather than a "witch hunt," according to a March 2023 Marist College poll conducted shortly before his first indictment. Indeed, Americans seem much more inclined to believe that about the cases Trump is orchestrating against his foes.
President Donald Trump's pressure campaign to have the Justice Department indict former adviser John Bolton, New York *Attorney General Letitia James and former FBI Director James Comey* is the latest salvo in what critics call a campaign of retribution. Former Trump national security adviser *John Bolton* was indicted Oct. 16 on charges that he allegedly unlawfully transmitted and retained classified documents. Comey was indicted on Sept. 25 on charges of making a false statement and obstruction related to his testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee in 2020, just days after President Donald Trump issued a public demand for his Justice Department to act "now" to bring prosecutions against Comey and other political foes. The former FBI head pleaded not guilty at his arraignment.

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Letitia James, New York attorney general

James was indicted on Oct. 9 on at one count of bank fraud and one count of making false statements to a financial institution after Halligan presented allegations to a federal grand jury that James had committed mortgage fraud related to a home she purchased in 2020. James, who brought a $454 million civil fraud case against Trump, has been labeled, without evidence, a "corrupt attorney general" by Trump, whose ousting of Siebert came after sources say Siebert declined to bring a criminal case against James following a five-month investigation.

Chris Christie, former New Jersey governor

Christie, an ABC News contributor, was an early supporter of Trump's 2016 presidential campaign and served as the head of his transition team, though he has since become one of the president's fiercest critics. Trump in August threatened to investigate Christie over an old political scandal related to the closure of a lane on the George Washington Bridge in order to retaliate against a political opponent.

Adam Schiff, United States senator

Schiff, who served as the lead manager during the first impeachment trial of President Trump in 2019, is being investigated by the DOJ for alleged insurance fraud related to a property in Maryland after Attorney General Pam Bondi named Martin as a special prosecutor in the probe.

Jack Smith, former special counsel

Smith, who led the classified documents and Jan. 6 investigations into Trump, is being investigated by the U.S. Office of Special Counsel over whether his probes violated the Hatch Act, which limits the political activities of federal employees.

Miles Taylor, former chief of staff of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Taylor, who authored an anonymous op-ed in The New York Times in 2019 claiming that "senior officials in his own administration are working diligently from within to frustrate parts of [Trump's] agenda and his worst inclinations," is being investigated after Trump signed an executive order in April directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to "review Miles Taylor's activities as a Government employee" and submit a record with "recommendations for appropriate remedial or preventative actions to be taken to protect America's interests.“

Christopher Krebs, former director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency

Krebs, who was fired by Trump in 2002 when Krebs contradicted Trump's false claims about election fraud following the 2020 election, is the subject of a probe after Trump signed an executive order in April directing the attorney general and the secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a review to "identify any instances where Krebs' conduct appears to have been contrary to suitability standards for Federal employees, [or] involved the unauthorized dissemination of classified information."

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